Z. N. ESTES, Late Estes, Fixer & Co ESTES, DOAN & CO

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors And Commission Merchants, Nos. III and 13 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN BREILY.

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS, No. 14 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Clapp & Taylor, SUCCESSORS TO J. S. HATCHER & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS.

Constantly on hand a Full Assortment of Office and Fancy Stationery, School

315 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS

WILLIAMS & CO.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath! DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS. FRUIT AND PACKING-BOXES!

OFFICE AND YARD: Corner Gayoso and Second Sts. Memphis. - - Tennessee.

SAW-MILL AND YARD: North Front Street,

ANDREW STEWART, ANDREW D. GWYNNE, P. H. HAYLEY, Memphis. Memphis. STEWART, GWYNNEE CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

Nos. 356 and 358 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Stewart Brothers & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS.

322 1-2 and 324 Main St., Memphis,

C. L. BYRD & CO

Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths.

275 Main Street.

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS.

: MEMPHIN, TENN.

PRATT, IRWIN & CO., WHOLESALE

Notions, Hosiery

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

329 MAIN STREET - - MEMPHIS, - - 329 MAIN STREET The Only Notion Jobbing House in Memphis.

M. C. PEARCE.

PEARCE, SUGGS & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

No. 258 Front street, Memphis, Tenn PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTO

Lumber, Lath and Shingles,

Poors, mash and Blinds, and all kinds of Fracking Boxes. Office and Yard, foot of Washington st. | Saw and Planing Mills, North end Navy Yd. Memphis, Tennessee.

W. B. Galbreath & Co. Cotton Factors.

11 Union Street, Memphis.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED CHAMPION COTTON GIN AND HULLER

THELP! FOR THE WEAK, **NERVOUS AND**

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, at home, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S **ELECTRIC BELTS** AND BANDS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement. The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirt, years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Meril for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

GEADER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its man; and multiferi ill-health in any of its man; and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disase? Do you feel nervous, defilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgla or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your. neuralgla or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you finid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless hights, broken sleep, hightmare, dreams, palpitation of the hear bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion tosociety, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are briken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesfy or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why: floor, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BAND cure these various diseased conditions all other means fail, and we offer the convincing testimony direct from the flicted themselves, who have been restored HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY,

after drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars and INFORMATION WORTH THOUSANDS. Copies mailed free. Address, PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cor. Eighth and Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

trie qualities. Our Famphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD GOODS, Seits, Plain and Set Rings and Spectacles,

307 MAIN ST., Under Peabody (formerly of Second St). HARTZ MOUNTAIN

Canaries:

500 Best Singers,

At 211 Main street. Will be sold cheap W. P. WILSON. Attorney-at-Law, 289 Main St.,

PIANOS and ORGANS

E. Witzmann & Co., LOUIS LANGE'S

Southern Corset Manufactory



RHEUMATIS M SACUTEOR CHRONIC A Manufactured only under the above Trade-Mark

European Salicylic Medicine Co., Of Paris and Leipzig,

WASHBURNE & CO.,

SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK

NOTICE. VV business as usual, receiving daily Fresh Goods, such as Apples, Onions, Potstoes, Cabbage, Krast, Pickles, Bi TTER, Edgs. Cheese, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, etc., etc., which we offer low to the trade,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 328 FRONT ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

JOHN CHINAMAN MUST GO. found guilty, and sentenced to death by Chief-Justice Tindal. On hearing the sentence He Sends All His Savings Home to and included being dragged to the place of execution on a hurdle, drawing and quarter-

Country. ing, Francis fainted and had to be carried Los Angelos Star: "One of the causes of hard times, which, just now, when the taxes are to be paid, ought to strike the people very forcibly, is this same 'heathen Chinee.' Workingmea are sometimes accused of harping too much on this coolie string. But let us look at the subject a little and see if it is not worth while to harp. There are nearly one hundred thousand Chinamen in the State. Suppase these earn daily above their expenses an average of twenty cents a day each. This would be just twenty thousand dollars earned daily. Now, the Chinaman makes no investments here. He does not buy or improve real estate. He builds no manufactures, no houses. He makes no permanent improvements. He sends his entire earnings to China. He does not send them expenses an average of twenty cents a day be plain to one who will sten long enough to reflect that this cause is of itself sufficient to produce a financial pressure. Dur wind in worst about it, it does not carry within itself the seeds of its own cure. Ordinary financial pressures cure themselves by introducing greater economy and an increased exports. greater economy and an increased exporta-tion of commercial commodities. But this cause, on the contrary, is constantly operat-ing. There is no let up to it. Every China-man employed to labor and every vegetable bought off the Chinese truckman represent so auch money sent out of the country, and a presponding increase of the financial presure. If we have made too high an estimate f the earnings of the Chinaman, let us re-uce it one-half or three-fourths. Even in the latter case, it will aggregate in the year one million eight bundred and twenty five thousand dollars. This amount, added to just before her visit to Switzerland, in 1868, that necessarily spent in the course of trade, there has been no public mention of any offer of violence to her majesty. is quite enough to keep the Pacific coast States in a constant state of financial depression. The reader will see from the above figures that the opposition of the workingmen to the importation of Chinese is not the outgrowth of an unreasoning prejudice, but, on the contrary, it is precisely the conclusion that would have been arrived at by Adam Smith, Jean Baptiste Say, John Stuart Millior any other of the profoundest thinkers on the subject of political economy. It is very plain that the Chinaman is a very costly fux ury and we cannot afford to keep him. He must go. We, of course, do not propose that

he shall be hurried pell-mell into ships, without regard to law or humanity. But the im portation of coolies must not only be 'checked. as Senator Booth has it, but stopped alto gether, and those now here receive such gentle hints to depart that they will soon had it to their general interest to 'go.' In the mean time, seeing the effect of Chinese labor on our finances, it becomes a sort of crime against the country to employ them. As compared with other countries, as well as with eastern States, we have, financially speaking, the product of the whole Chinese labor against us. All this labor in other countries in paid for and circulates in the immediate neighbor-hood in which it is earned, while in California and the Pacific States it is sent abroad. If our people could be persuaded to discontinu he employment or patronage of the Uhinaman, he would coon disappear. American laborers would take their places, and the whole country be benefited by the change." Attacks on Queen Victoria.

Since that morning in June, 1837, when the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Marain, reached Kensington palace at five 'clock, 'knocked, rang and thumped for a considerable time befor they could arouse the corter at the gate,' and finally got audience tendants did not venture to disturb her," un til the dignitaries sternly said, "We are com the queen on business of state, and even her sleep must give way to that," her majesty has several times been alarmed by threatened or attempted assaults, which have almost invariably been the acts of lunatics. On the enth of May, 1839, when England was feversh with hard times, Chartist and repeal agi-

rotestant should be allowed to sit on the brone of England. He was promptly seized by the sentinel, and afterward sent to Bride-July 17th, in the same year, a commercial traveler was arrested and sent to prison for two months for persisting in crossing the oad in Hyde Park before the queen, waving his hand and placing it on his breast. A more serious affair was the attempt of a potoy, Edward Oxford, to shoot the queen and nce Albert on the eleventh of June, 1840. They had left Buckingham palace in a low arriage, passing by the garden gate opening rom Constitution hall, when Oxford, a youth of seventeen, presented a pistol and fired diectly at the queen, then drew a second pistol with his left hand from his breast, and, resting it on the one he had already disnarged, fired that also, with deliberate aim, efore the bystanders could rush upon him. At the whistle of the ball the queen rose, but was pulled down by her husband; she was dered the postilions to drive to the Duchess of Kent's residence, Ingestre house. When,

soon after, she returned, a cortege of gentlemen and ladies met her in the park and es-corted the carriage home. Oxford was calm amined before the privy council admitted his act. "After I fired the first shot," he said, Powder and shot were found at his lodging, and the rules of the "Young England" se-

charged the offense on the queen's odious ancle, afterward king of Hanover, and delared that "as soon as her majesty was anounced to be enceinte, Orangeism and Cumhe eighth of July, 1840, Oxford was brought o trial. He had previously written from y "for Jack the Giant-Killer, Jack and the Beanstalk, Jack and His Eleven Wives, My Little Tom Thumb, The Arabian Night's En-ertainments, and all such books from such elebrated authors;" also, whether, as a soner of war, I may not be allowed on a parole of honor; and on what grounds, ask nim, does he detain one of her majesty's subjects?' In court Oxford wore a listless smile, and play-d with the herbs strewn in front of the dock. The detense showed that his father and grandfather had been for weak mind, and that the threatening letters and regulations found in his possession were all written by himself. The jury found him "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity," and he was given over to a lunatic asylum for life. The affair made a great excitement at the time; we read of members of parliament sp-plying for locks of Oxford's hair when it was cropped. The next sensation was "the boy Jones"—William his name was, and the wits dubbed him, In-1-go Jones, because of his pertinacity—who on the second of December, 1840, gained access to Buckingham palace, and continued secreted The next sensation was "the boy ere several days till at last "Mrs. Litley, of Thackeray's poem-the prin-

ess royal was then two weeks old—spied nim under a sofa and had him dragged out. ones gave the privy council several contradictory accounts of the way he got into the palace and of his intentions, and he was finally sent up for three months as a rogue to ship on a man-of-war, and that was the last of Jones. On the thirtieth of May, 1842. John Francis, son of a machinist at Drury Lane theater, for some months out of em-ployment, fired at the queen as her carriage was dashing down Constitution hill at the

Getting Down to the Roots.

ing their Way from Georgia

His sentence was commuted to transportation for life. On the third of July a half-witted hunchback named Bean leveled a pistol at the queen as she was passing to the Chapel Royal. The pistol was loaded, but did not go off, and when the youth was caught the capital charge was abandoned and he was punished for misdemeanor. He was not caught, however, till some time after the attempt, and in the interval the police sta-tions of London and the suburbs were filled with hump-backed boys arrested on suspicion. earnings to China. He does not send them in the form of commodities of commerce. He converts them into gold or silver dollars, and these he sends home. That is to say, the Chinese of this coast send out of the country a daily average of twenty thousand dollar. This is, of course, but an approximate estimate of the actual amount. It may be above or below. But it must be plain to one who will step long enough. way to that city with his sieter. lady-in-waiting was passing out of the gate of the Duke of Cambridge's residence, in Piccadilly, Robert Pate, an ex-licatenant of the Tenth flussers, who thought himself injured by the war office, struck her on the head with a cane, bruising her cheek and crushing her bonnet. He was promptly seized by a bystander and handed over to the police. July 11th he was sentenced to transpolice. July 11th he was sentenced to transportation for seven years, the whipping be ing omitted in consequence of Baron Alder-son's belief in his insanity. Since then, with "What we goin' to do now? Why, we's a goin' to New York, and I'm goin' to black boots till I get money to go to Buffalo. I've saved four dollars an' thirty cents, besides the quarter for supper. Afraid of New York! No mon for all the ranks. the exception of some mysterious rumors about a Fenian plot to assassinate the queen

IN THE PESTILENCE. MRS. B. MARY HARLAN.

which was couched in the terrible old terms,

Would I in loftler strains could tell The praise of heroes true and brave Who by the fearfur fever fell With those they vainly tried to save: Their deeds so roble and diving Are far above these tones of mine.

Perchance some of that brother band With generous souls and vigorous forms in conflict gained the strength to stand Like oaks, contending with the storms, Till in the deadler contests sway Their noble lives were borne away.

and others, who with all abourd Crossing life's dangerous waters o'er, had suffered week and struggled hard. Through wind and wave to gain the shore. Sought their more lasting wealth to gain Than what was lost beneath the main.

Others from friendship unreturned, Or unrequitted love, may be, In adverse schools hard lessons learned of purer love and sympathy. Their friends and brothers lives to save Their own a willing offering gave. And there were those from christian love, A loy and healing to bestow, With better treasures safe above, Who freely venured all below. Where love that even death outbraves Found recombense in martyr's graves.

and one, a living martir fiere And one, a living manyr nore, By us through years so sadly known, Lies buried down in stience there, To sleep without a name or stone, Who on that burning altar land A weary life—all that he had. Rach motive to the same goal led, No matter what the offering cost; How well through storm or contest stood, Their victories whether gained or lost;

Eirth's highest notes of melody and honor are not their award. Deeds done for immortality Will rise and gain their own reward: The glory of an endless day, The crown that fadeth not away.

Where the Christmas Toys Come From.

Few children know how many weary hands we made their Christmas toys in Germany and France and England, where hands in stead of machinery are employed; and prob ably they don't care very much. tations and the like, a madman erept up to ents may be surprised to learn that compara-the garden steps of Buckingham palace tively few of the playthings which are scathreatening to murder the queen because no tered about so many hearths and nurserie are made in America. Nearly everything in the toy line is imported. Every year same old principle gets presented in a new form well. Yet another lunatic turned up after an interval at Windsor, and, climbing over the sun is offered to the toy-buying public; the inclosures, demanded admittance to the castle as the lawful king of England, and on to be amused, the old toys, the dolls of all kinds and the Noah's arks, hold their own among the new contrivances, with which it takes time to make the little ones acquainted Dolls, from the rag wait to the waxen belle, continue to be popular above all other toys rom New York to Texas, for which latter State as many toys are sold by New York houses as for the west and east. Of the lolls, the handsome wax ones come from France, and the china dolls, and those with china heads and limbs of cloth or leather from Germany, from whence also travel the emposition or papier mache toys, wooden turned wooden toys are made in this country. Tin trumpets, jewsharps and harmonicas the line is rightly to be drawn become from Austria. In this country are is mental and what is corporeal. nanufactured all tin, iron and pewter toys, mposed, though exceedingly pale, and, and all toys containing clock-work, and in sing again to show that she was unhurt, this line American toy-makers excel. The and collected when arrested, and when ex- making the toy drums, in beating which the

American boys also excel. This autumn— and almost too late for the trade—a Yankee Prince Albert got up as if he would jump out invention of a stem-winding, self-running of the coach, and sat down again as if he thought better of it. Then I fired the second postol. This is all I shall say at present " apiece. Immediately nearly fifty thousand He would suppose a man to be walking along were disposed of, and the supply was ex-hausted. This is the first time that a toy sternation by having a pistol suddenly New York Herald: "The south has been so perfectly united only by resistance to a common danger. When President Hayes so cordially declared his purpose to respect local self-government in that section, he was met more than half way by responsive southern feeling. But when it was discovered that the Republican party did not indorse his policy, and that he was reduced to a state of political isolation, the south telt that its rejoicing was premature. Had Mr. Hayes been sup-ported by the Republican party, the south would have abandoned its united posture of resistance, and its white citizens would have been split into opposing political factions.

This would have been the best security for the political rights of the negroes. With two parties of white men soliciting the negro vote, each side would take good care that its own colored supporters had their rights, and

between the two all colored citizens would be protected. There is really nothing to unite the south and make it politically 'solid' but the attitude of the Republican party, which repudiated the generous policy with which President Hayes began his administration. The old motive—the protection of property in slaves-has become obsolete, and the agricultural south would naturally unite with the agricultural west, if fomentors of strife, like Senator Blaine, would keep quiet. The election of a liberal and patriotic southern citizen to the Presidency would, perhaps, do more to harmonize and strengthen the republic than anything else that could happen. The south would regard such an event as a full recognition of its political equality, and, once relieved from the badge of inferiority, it would forego its sectional narrowness and become national. If it should so happen that, in the next Presidential election, an eminent and universally respected southern citizen should be run on one side, and General Grant, with and vagabond. On the fifteenth of March, 1841, the same enterprising youth entered his views ripened and liberalized by time, the same enterprising youth entered 1841, the same enterprising youth entered the palace again, but was seized almost imbalace again. mediately by a constable. The magistrate did not send him to prison, but induced him which might be elected, would soothe and molerate, and go far toward extinguishing, the sectional passions which Mr. Blaine is endeavoring to stir up.'

TWO LITTLE WAIFS.

Fatherless and Motherless, and Workto Buffalo.

New York San: "A bright, black-eyed little fellow, clad in rough but warm clothing, and looking clean and neat, entered the Temperance dining-rooms in Market street, Newark, on Friday evening, and said to Mrs. perance dining-rooms in Market street, Newark, on Friday evening, and said to Mrs. Brothington, the proprietress: 'Missus, will you give me and Liz something to cat for a quarter?' When Mrs. Brothington inquired who he meant by 'Liz,' the boy brought a little girl into the room and said: 'Here she be,' She was a wee thing, and her large blue eyes and gold-col. red curly hair attracted the attention of the customers at the tables. The boy said that she was his at the tables. The boy said that she was his sister, that she was seven years of age, and he was ten. His name was Robbie Hard and keep the same time. He thought that, as a child, while stopping at a friend's house of the same time. she was Lizzie Hurd. They were born in Buffalo, but their parents moved to Savannah, Georgia, when Lizzie was two years of firmed that it was free from serious difficultations. When the same time, the thought tout, as a child, while stopping at a ment a mount of the working hypothesis, at least, the materialistic was the best, although he by no means affirmed that it was free from serious difficultations. When the same time, the thought tout, as a child, while stopping at a ment a mount of the condition, she was removed to Mrs. Malvin's, the object being to get her away. months ago, the children were left penniless Robbie remembered that he had friends in or near Buffalo, and he resolved to make his "Some good folk," said Robbie, 'they give me gome money an' they give Liz some new clothes, an' we got as far as Raleigh all right. Then we got off, an' I sold fruit and blacked boots there for a most nothin', where we stayed until a man sent us to Baltimore on a ship. The christian women kept by us at their place for some time, an' then we just got on the cars an' the conductor took us to Philadelphia, an' there we stayed sellin' pa-pers till Tue-day, when we started for New-We begged on the way, an' we was took up some ways on the railroad, but we

York! No, mam; for we'll, make our way, an' we'll be all right in Buffalo." Then the girl said with pride that she had one dollar and forty-two cents saved, and that she would nep Robbie. Mrs. Brothing-ham gave the two warfs a good suppor, and told them to keep their money. A purse of two dollars and fifteen cents was made up, and the little ones started for New York.

Dining with Duke Humphrey. The phrase of dining with Duke Humphrey—i. e. going dinnerless—originated thus: "In the old St. Paul's cathedral, London, was a longe and conspicuous monu-ment of Sir John Beauchamp, buried in 1358. This, by a vulgar error, came to be called the tomb of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, who was, in fact, buried at St Albans, where

The Washington Female Cierks. The first female clerks in the national reasury were appointed in 1862 by Secretary cants, and their number steadily increased, the majority employed in the bureau of engraving and printing and in the government printing-office. They excel as counters, their lender, sensitive fingers turning notes with great rapidity and exactness. They detect ounterfeits, it is said, quicker than men, sough they do not succeed so well in accounts, as the average feminine mind has little natural love of figures. Counters and copyists receive nine hundred dollars a year; other women one thousand two hundred to one thousand four hundred dollars, several one thousand six hundred dollars, and one

in the internal revenue one thousand eight hundred dollars. Most of the clerks are well lucated and refined, and many have seen more prosperous days. A number are wid-ows and caughters of army and naval ofrs who lost their lives in the civil war ery few of the young women or widows narry or resign, and consequently the hun-

dreds who are constantly seeking places in Washington have very slender prospect of success. The most untiring, obstinate placeseekers at the Federal capital are women. Prof. Huxley on Psychology. London Times: "The London institute iey, F. R. S., on 'the elements of psychology.' Starting from the trite observation that man is composed of body and mind, thought and emotion being referable to the latter, while to the former belong form, sensation and warehouses, stables, villages, juming-jacks, to the former belong form, sensation and all hand-made wooden toys; but all motion, he said that if we follow common experience doubt may often arise as to where the line is rightly to be drawn between what however, certain broad and ineffaceable dis-tinctions, and we soon learn, for example, to this line American toy-makers excel. The metalophones and zithers which in former years were imported, and accordingly were and pain. Nobody would describe a toothache as mental distress, nor would the pleasexpensive, are now made here, and are be- ure derived from eating a good dinner becoming common. This year they are sold in spoken of as an intellectual one. Though a great numbers. America also excels in good concert affects the ear and a fine picture the eye, yet all would agree that they appeal also to the artistic sense of the mind. Language is thus found to be ambiguous, and in order to distinguish clearly between

cret society, which prescribed that every member should, when ordered to mest, "be armed with a brace of pistols and a sword and a black crape cap to cover his face." The Dublin Pilot charged the offense on the onesn's ordinal pilot.

New York Herald: "The south has been made to run, even for three minutes, as this one docs.

Why the South is Solid.

New York Herald: "The south has been account of the matter. He would speak of stone-deaf, would give a somewhat different account of the matter. He would speak of the air between the pistol and the man's ear being thrown into a state of vibration; this would affect the mechanism of the ear, causing first a finer sort of vibration to be communi cated from the dram of the ear to the auditory nerve, and at length setting up a molecular motion of the muscles, making the hearer start. The tidings passing to the brain would account for the emotion of alarm. This physiological series of movements was objective, and could be made palpable to well-trained observation. But parallel and meous with these objective phenomena there were other subjective processes. which we could know in no other way than through the testimony of individuals experiencing them. The scientific investigation of these subjective phenomena was the province of the psychologist, just as physiology an . anatomy dealt with the parallel series of objective facts. Of the strange obscurity thrown ound the study of psychology, or the science of mental phenomena, by excessive speculation and complicated hypotheses he would try to keep clear by sticking to the simle terminology of Hame, who pro-posed to call all phenomena of consciousness, "perceptions" or "states of mind." These Hume subdivided into the original impres-sions made upon the senses and the reproaction of such first-hand or fresh impressions through the faculty of memory. Prof. Huxley would not discuss whether Hume's account of mental phenomena was an exact oubt as to what the philosopher meant by two subdivisions proposed by Hume. Per-ceptions of relations arose from the coexist-plan—no colonels need apply, unless they

he terms he employed, and in this respect e had a great advantage over more modern sychologists. It was clear that some ac-ount must now be taken of the muscular sense, in addition to the five known to the ancients, and Prof. Huxley was himself pre-pared to add relational perceptions to the ence of sensations. For example, from the show their commissions. coexistence of certain sounds arose the perception of harmony and the pleasure thus caused. So there was a harmony of color appealing to the sense of light. We could in this county, there died, recently, the oldest even speak of a harmony and melody of the horse on record for a number of years. He palate, with which the culinary art had to was the property of the famous Doniel D deal. Besides the coexistence of sensations, Bell, of legal as well as gold mine notoriety, relational perceptions comprehended their He was known by the name of 'Gumbo,' rate of twelve or thirteen miles an hour—
"Really Constitution hill should change its name into Shooter's," Hood wrote—and missed her, of course. Francis was immediately seized by a constable and a soldier.

A Virginia paper tells a story of a young relational perceptions comprehended their succession, and their likeness or unlikeness. Prof. Huxley was disposed to think that the primary perceptions or states of conscious-ness caused by first hand sensations might. At the time of his death he had attained the when they were boys. At the time of his death he had attained the when they were boys. At the time of his death he had attained the when they were horse of getting into a religious dispersant climbed a chestnut tree which had been ness caused by first hand sensations might. The queen behaved with her usual calmness, and at night attended the opera, where she received an enthusiastic welcome. This into it. The tree proved to be hollow to the higher up in the scale there was a power of and for three-quarters of an hour before his into it. time the Orangemen had their inning, and roots, and the young man went plump to the reproducing sensations, which might be demise he stood upon his legs, proud and from Birmingham sent up an address of con-bottom, a distance of forty feet. The only termed ideation. How many ideas, for in-majestic as in his younger days. He had

concurrence between the two series, as be-AN ODET O MARE. UII IT AN REDIT. Tellus o märe, de armis molli, tellus, Canice uto moro nitor tritu? Cani dissimulatas mane mendo? Idero puppes! Nono superbo, ne mi mare, arno, Debilitatus, vexus anattactus, Stilias mi stare verto radiate fila prehendu.

ficult to explain, none the less gave a true statement of the facts. Prof. Huxley then discussed the theory of our beliefs as to both

Implus carmen, semen Titan nauto, ingens and asses allatos to hirtus, Boas egregias tener more species, Custis a boa!

Wages and the Cost of Living.

Scientific American: "Comparing the

sent market prices of all the articles of

necessity and luxury that go to make up the cost of living, with the prices that obtained when wages were higher, it will be seen that wages fairly hold their own. And if men will make the same comparison with regard to men's earnings and purchases twenty, fifty and a hundred years ago, they will see that -thanks to chesper and more rapid means of production and carriage through mechanical | wretched woman sank back exhausted by he inventions—in every element of living, in hotsing, clothing, food, luxuries and the rest, the workmen of to-day has infinite advantage over his father, grandfather, or nation, and found death to have resulted t great-grandfather. And he exions a multi-tude of privileges and benefits, in stable gov-ernment, personal liberty and protection, gratuitous education for his children, free medical attendance, pure water, lighted married man, could not be found yesterday who was, in fact, buried at St Albans, where his magnificent shrine may yet be seen. The middle aisle of the cathedral, or Paul's walk, as it was called, was the most frequented public haunt in the town, and full of hungry loafers among the rest. Their wasting of the cathedral of his money will buy more, dollar for dollar, than his father's would. We do not say that the real established with the real established. The Small Box "Has Some Fun." loafers among the rest. Their practice of lounging about the tomb, supposed to be Duke Humphrey's, at dinner time, led to the East India Islander, according to Wallace, can manufacture or earn sage cakes enough comes to the absolute necessities of men-mintheir work very well. As soon as they had | total cost of twenty-seven dollars, and never | now more than one thousand three hundred | properly most men do want more—one must women in the departments at Washington, work for it; and our civilization happily such labor, than have been attainable in any trial conditions. And we doubt whether there was ever a time when indstry and econ-

> ian in our land to-day. The Grandeur of Ancestry. a man entered into conversation with me. He

'You are from the west?' 'Your's is a new country; a new couny: a n e-w country. Yes, I told him it was new, but it was the only one we had, and accordingly we pan search. When any one saw the trick wore it Sundays and week days alike, worked after searching half an hour and saying all

and went to parties in it, and it would soon ook a thousand years old. 'We,' the man said, 'come down from he venerable mists of antiquity. It is a glorious thought. "Yes, I said, but it wasn't pleasant. was in Poston four days and it east-winded and rained three of them. It was misty enough, but it spoiled the prospect.

"'My ancestors,' he said, 'came over in the Mayflower. But yours—?' And he looked at me with a rising inflection. "I tried to slay him with a look of silent scorn, but she missed fire.
"'Your ancestors, I take it," , 'did not come over in the Mayflower?'
and then I turned upon him. 'Sir,' I "And then I turned upon him. emarked, 'this Mayflower, I take it, was a

'She was,' he said, vainly endeavoring to stifle his emotion, 'she was a sailing ship.' "Then, I said, haughtily, 'most assured-y my ancestors did not come over in the Mayflower. It has never been the misfortune of my family to be compelled to take passage on any ship of the merchant marine. My ancestors came over in a Cunard steamer, first cabin, no steerage passengers carried, only ten days from Liverpool, and the mia-ute they landed in New York they went straight up to Mrs. Astor's tavern, and took taken out, and presumably read, one hundred

front rooms on the parlor floor.' may I be blessed if he didn't look as though he pitied me. No More Colonels. Louisville Evening News: "Few of the

ninor results of the late war cling more tena- encourage this rapid perusal, and, from great and small men. Mr. Hayes, the very quite convinced that most of the boys who title than do many men in private life to-day. that not many more than one man in a hun-It has been ironically said that ich rank. he officers alone surviving, and of them there remains no lieutenants, few captains, and only an occasional major, while upon the the weighted honors won upon the tented field. Soon after General Breckinridge returned to Kentucky from his exile, he offered a motion a military title, and such an order was made and entered upon the record. How happy a thought it would have been had the press entered a similar order to the effect that no man should appear in print holding a rank to which he had never been entitled, the crop of would-be heroes would have been wondrously thinned out ere this, and spurious titles would have grown as scarce as real ones are to-day. The writer of this has suffered rom the 'colonel' infliction through no fault of his. In actual war, when he would have been proud to wear the title, he did not gain it. Now that peace has come, it is absurd to extend an empty honor, which, to a soldier is ridiculous. The News pleads guilty to of-fending, together with its brothers, in the past; it will not do so any more, save by acci-

Longevity of the Horse Rondout (N. Y.) Courier: "At Rochester gratulation, concluding with a prayer that aperture through which he could breathe was stance, were suggested by the word 'rose?' long been the property of Mr. Bell. who had God would continue to protect the queen from 'popish mach inations.' This prayer the home secretary declined to present. Francis, wood with his fingers. Shortly before dark ger by the thorn. They would be astonished twenty-seven years and a half, since he was HORTHE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weskness.

Lost Manhood and all elsorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingrediction of excess and a half, since he was on trying the experiment to find how many eighteen years old. If anybody can be the nastiest job ever undertaken for the best things might be suggested by the word which. This let him speak out."

130 West Sixth street disconnection.

symbolized the rose. The name called up the thing, and the thing the name, by a magne law of association which, however dif-

The Fate of a Girl in Newark-She Dies Cursing a Negro whom She Charges with Her Ruin.

New York Herald: "In a room occupied by Mrs. Jennie Malvin, a colored laundry-woman, at No. 79 Mechanic street, yesterday morning, about one o'clock, an intensely ramatic scene was enacted. material something without form, shape or dimensions. Se, too, he could see no good reason for adopting Leibnitz's hypothesis of is a coal-black Virginia negro, and, as is altrom prying eyes. That night it rained furicusly, and the removal, though only a few blocks distant, told heavily on the unfortunate mother, who gradually sank, until it was manifest on Friday that death was creep-ing on her slowly but surely. That evening she sent for a priest, one of the clergymen attached to St. John's, in Mulberry street. He came and gave her the last consolation of her religion. About ten o'clock the same night, as Aunt y Malvin states, Gardner entered the place and sat by the sick woman's bedside. At first she seemed pleased at his presence, but soon changed her looks and tone and began to talk angrily to him. Midnight passed and she seemed to revive. She stared fiercely at Gardner, and after a long look and a long pause finally burst out at him after this fash ion: 'You devil! the curse of God on you! You're the one that brought me to this-to shame, to ruin, to degradation and to death. How do you expect to be pardoned? How can you dare sit there and look me in the face, you black devil incarnate? Oh, my poor mother and father in heaven, what must you think of me?' At this point the distracted creature sprang up in the bed, caught the startled Legro by the throat, and with eyes snapping and voice quivering with anger shrieked the terrible words: 'You devil! now I've got you, and I'll drag you down with me-down, down, down to the perdition you've sent me to! May the God that's in neaven shut you out and let you go when you belong—to hell! You devil! may the curse of God forever rest upon you! The

The Small Boy "Has Some Fun." Rochester Express: "He was naturally ruel, and he told an acquaintance one day that he had a new trick to play on the pub lic-something entirely new. He had a long string and a brass key tied to the end of it, to last him a year; and less labor will keep him supplied with the limited clothing here, and a greater variety of food; yet when it over the front sidewalk a maple tree sent some pretty strong branches, making a seat Chase, who placed them in the office of the comptroller of the currency at six hundred dollars a year. They cut and trimmed the United States notes issued in sheets, and did their work very well. As soon as they had been appointed there were many other appli- approaced either squalor or starvation. The had passed he let drop the key on the hard experiment is of value only in that it proves sidewalk, immediately pulling it up again pecul ar energy and perseverance which will living for a given amount of labor as a Polyrefuse to take no for an answer. There are nesian can. If one wants more—and very in her pocket, and wondered what it was shown man came to a sudden stop, began fumbling could have dropped. She started on, but had not gone far before she came back, inoffers at once more opportunity for labor, and infinitely more to be had for the proceeds of scarch of the walk. Meanwhile, the boys in the tree stuffed their fists in their mouths to other land, under any other social or indus- keep from scaring the game, and dared hardly look below for fear of laughing out. A sympathetic sister came along, and tomy—using the term in its true sense of ju-licious management—would or could have over all the chips on the sidewalk. No money, net with a surer or more generous reward | no key, nothing did they find; and so went on to their homes, perhaps to worry all night, or perhaps a giggle in the tree turned their look of disappointment to a very cheap Burlington Hawkeye: " * * Speaking | smile, and a laugh from the same place made f relies, just before we reached Portsmouth them have awful wicked thoughts about boys. One victim found a piece of tin, and laying the cause of the noise to that, was "I murmured something about the vast when she picked it up and threw it down to imitable, etc., and the man said: tree. A man, when caught, would slap all his pockets, glance around a little, but it kinds of little things for the amusement of the boys, he simply went away hurriedly The was no remark to make, no name to call To get out of sight as soon as possible seemed to be most desirable. The trick is harmless; cess. It might be recommended to consti-tutionally tired boys as a good way to sweep the walk. The victims will throw all the chips and stones into the street by curiosit

Do Children Read Too Much. With the great development of interest in literature, the marvelous increase of books and periodicals, the improvements in the art of printing and illustration and all the other influences that have so greatly extended the circle of readers and swollen the total of reading, one result is reached beyond the limi what is to be desired. This is that a goo many children have come to read too much The boys, now, who have access to librariesand there are very few, except in sparsely settled localities, who are not within read of one-run through "story books" and tales of adventure at a most reckless and unpro Hartford library association of recent date, it is mentioned that in six months one boy ha "I thought I had crushed that man, but a girl took out one hundred and twelve which, with school studies, must be considered very rapid and doubtless very injurious work. A large part of the "series" books for young folks are of the class that clously to every-day life than the military sonal observation of the way in which they itles, then and since acquired by numerous | are read in our circulating libraries, we are prince of fraud, wears no more spurious a run through them derive no advantage whatever from the excursion. So long as he There be generals without number who never | selects books of value, the person who reads set a squadron in the field, while of making too little will be much better off at the end olonels there seems no end. It is safe to say of the year than the one who reads too much and in the case of children, the volun dred who to-day answers to the latter title plied them ought to be something more than ever bore an actual commission conferring mere narratives of travel and adventure, easily and quickly skimmed over, and incathe privates of the armies, which fought the battles of the north and south, were all killed, As we have said above, we repeat it with is to read too much, and the literature sup plied them is, to a large degree, utterly

> A Convenient Land Measure. To aid farmers to arrive at accuracy in esti nating the land in different fields under culivation the following is given: Five yards wide by 968 long contains one

Ten yards wide by 484 long contains one Twenty yards wide by 242 long contain s Forty yards wide by 121 long contains one Seventy yards wide by 69% long contains Eighty yards wide by 621/2 long contains

Sixty feet wide by 726 long contains one One hundred and ten feet wide by 397 long ontains one acre. One hundred and thirty feet wide by 336 my contains one acre Two hundred and twenty feet wide by 181½ long contains one acre.
Four hundred and forty feet wide by 99

long contains one acre. Ingersoll as a Confessor. Washington correspondence of the Paila Colonel Bob Ingersoil. I met him this morning and greeted him as my father-confessor. He told me that while in Chicago recently, a 'You are a bishop, I understand,' said

Yes, sir,' answered Ingerso "'And can forgive sin?' asked the Presby-"Yes, sir,' returned the infidel,